Supporting Information:

Synthesis of Fluorogenic Polymers for Visualizing Cellular Internalization

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General Procedures and Materials:

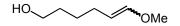
Rhodamine 110 (sold as Rhodamine 560) was purchased from Exciton (Dayton, OH). The ruthenium carbene (H₂IMes)(3-Br-py)₂Cl₂Ru=CHPh was synthesized as described previously.¹ Diethyl ether (Et₂O) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were distilled from sodium/benzophenone. Diisopropylethylamine (DIEA) and dichloromethane (DCM) were distilled from calcium hydride. Dimethylformamide (DMF) was rendered amine-free by treatment with Dowex 50Wx8-200 cation exchange resin, H+ form, 1g/L. Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) was stored over 3 Å molecular sieves. Distilled, deionized (dd or milliQ) water and 1000 molecular weight cut off (MWCO) dialysis tubing (Spectrum Laboratories) was used for the polymer purification unless otherwise noted.

Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on E. Merck (Darmstadt) TLC plates pre-coated with silica gel 60 F254 (250 μ m layer thickness). Analyte visualization was accomplished using a UV lamp, and charring with at least one of the following solutions: phosphomolybdic acid stain (Aldrich, diluted 1:1 with absolute ethanol), ceric ammonium molybdate, ninhydrin stain, or phosphomolybdic acid. Flash chromatography was performed on Scientific Adsorbents Incorporated silica gel (32-63 μ m, 60 Å pore size) using distilled reagent grade hexanes and ACS grade ethyl acetate (EtOAc) or methanol and chloroform.

¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on Bruker AC-300 or Varian Inova-500 spectrometers, and chemical shifts are reported relative to tetramethylsilane or residual solvent peaks in parts per million (CHCl₃: ¹H: δ 7.26, ¹³C: δ 77.0; DMSO: ¹H: δ 2.50, ¹³C: 39.5. Peak multiplicity is reported as singlet (s), doublet (d), doublet of doublets (dd), triplet (t), doublet of triplets (dt), etc. The degree of polymerization (DP) was determined based upon integration of the phenyl protons relative to the polymer alkene protons. IR measurements were recorded on a Bruker Tensor 27 equipped with ATR and recorded as thin film. High resolution electrospray ionization mass spectra (HRESI-MS) were obtained on a Micromass LCT. Room temperature SEC was performed using THF as an eluent (1.0 mL/min) to determine Mw, Mn, and polydispersity index (Mw/Mn) values using a Viscotek GPCmax VE 2001 Solvent/Sample module equipped with a Viscotek TDA 302 triple detector array and two Polymer Laboratories Polypore 300X7.5 mm columns in series. Columns were calibrated with 10 narrow polystyrene standards (Polymer Laboratories EasiCal Polystyrene Standards (PS-1)) and data reduction was performed with OmniSEC software Version 4.5

¹ Love, J.A.; Morgan, J.P.; Trnka, T.M.; Grubbs, R.H. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2002, 41, 4035-4037.

(E,Z)-6-Methoxy-5-hexen-1-ol (1)



3,4-Dihydropyran (5.0 mL, 55 mmol) was cooled in an ice bath, and a 0.20 M aqueous HCl solution (21 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred on ice for 20 min and allowed to warm to room temperature with constant stirring for 45 min. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ (2 x 20 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After concentration under reduced pressure, a colorless oil was obtained (4.18 g, 87%).

(Methoxymethyl)triphenylphosphonium chloride (3.00 g, 8.75 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (30 mL) and cooled to -78° C. A solution of 0.50 M KHMDS in toluene (19 mL, 9.5 mmol) was added dropwise to the mixture. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 40 min, upon which, a solution of the lactol (0.229 g, 2.20 mmol) in anhydrous THF (8 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and allowed to warm to room temperature with vigorous stirring at ambient temperature for 18 h. The solution was diluted with Et₂O (50 mL) and extracted with H₂O (3 x 40 mL), brine (1 x 40 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (50:50 hexanes: EtOAc) to afford 0.217 g of 2 as a colorless oil (76%). ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃, 1:3 Z:E) δ 6.29 (d, J = 12.3, 1H, trans), 5.88 (dt, J = 6.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H cis), 4.72 (dt, J = 12.7, 7.3 Hz, 1H, trans), 4.33 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, cis), 3.65 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H, cis), 3.50 (s, 3H, trans), 2.10 (qd, J = 7.3, 1.2 Hz, 2H, cis) 1.98 (qd, J = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, 2H, trans), 1.63-1.53 (m, 4H), 1.46-1.36 (m, 4H), 1.30 (bs, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.250, 146.316, 106.527, 102.722, 62.893, 59.487, 55.905, 32.254, 27.433, 26.850, 25.877, 23.847. IR (cm⁻¹): 3374, 3035, 2935, 2858, 1656. HRMS(ESI): m/z 130.0994 (M^+ [C₇H₁₄O₂] =130.0992).

(E,Z)-6-Azido-1-methoxyhexene (2)

N₃ Me

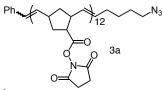
To a solution of triphenylphosphine (0.484 g, 1.85 mmol) in anhydrous THF (14 mL) was added diethylazidodicarboxylate (0.321 g, 1.85 mmol) at 0 °C and the solution was stirred for 10 min. Alcohol **2** (0.200 g, 1.54 mmol) was added as a solution in THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 10 min. Diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.550 g, 2.00 mmol) was added, and the resulting solution was stirred for 24 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O (0.5 mL) and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (80:20 hexanes:EtOAc) to give 0.203 g (85%) of **3** as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃, 1:2 Z:E) δ 6.25 (dt, J = 12.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H, trans), 5.90 (dt, J = 6.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H cis), 4.75 (dt, J = 12.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H, trans), 4.25 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, cis), 3.58 (s, 3H, cis), 3.50 (s, 3H, trans), 3.25 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (qd, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 2H, cis) 1.98 (qd, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, 2H, trans), 1.67-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.37 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.49,

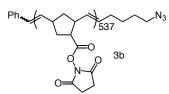
146.68, 105.88, 102.26, 55.932, 51.371, 28.28, 28.15, 27.79, 27.22, 26.71, 23.20 IR (cm⁻¹): 2936, 2858, 2096, 1656. HRMS(ESI): m/z 155.1059 (M^+ [C₇H₁₃N₃O] = 155.1063).

General Procedure for Azide-Terminated Succinimidyl Ester Substituted Polymers 3a and 3b.

The ruthenium carbene initiator $(H_2IMes)(3-Br-py)_2Cl_2Ru=CHPh (1.13 mg, 1.26 \mu mol)$ was dissolved in anhydrous $CH_2Cl_2 (300 \mu L)$ and the mixture was added quickly to a stirring a solution of exo-bicylco[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester monomer² (30.0 mg, 127 μ mol) dissolved in anhydrous $CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 \text{ mL})$ at -78 °C. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, upon which TLC indicated disappearance of the starting material. Capping agent **2** (3.0 mg, 19 μ mol) was then added, and the reaction stirred at ambient temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture was triturated using Et₂O (2 x 25 ml) and the resulting residue was dried using high vacuum to yield the polymer as an off-white solid.



¹H NMR(500 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 7.39-7.09 (m, 5H, phenyl), 6.45-6.31 (m, 2H, olefin), 5.55-5.23 (m, 23H, alkene), 3.21 (bs), 2.95 (bs), 2.80 (bs), 2.64 (bs), 2.06-1.85 (m), 1.24-1.08 (m). IR (cm⁻¹): 2946, 2098, 1780, 1737. PDI 1.20; Calculated MW 2554; M_w 3084; M_n 2560. DP= 12.

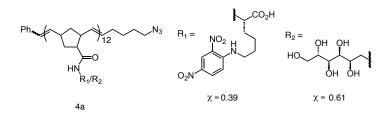


¹H NMR(500 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 7.39-7.20 (m, phenyl), 5.55-5.30 (m, alkene), 3.21 (bs), 2.95 (bs), 2.80 (bs), 2.64 (bs), 2.08-1.85 (m), 1.28-1.17 (m) IR (cm⁻¹): 2945, 2098, 1779, 1737. PDI 1.05; Calculated MW 117871; M_w 98226; M_n 93320. DP = 419.

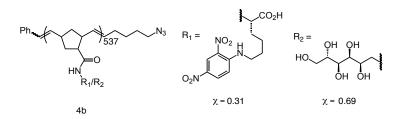
General Procedure for DNP-Substituted Polymers 4a and 4b.

Polymer **3a** (8.40 mg, 3.30 μ mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMSO (0.500 mL), and 2,4dinitrophenyllysine•HCl (4.59 mg, 13.0 μ mol) was added and then N-methylmorpholine (3.34 mg, 37.5 μ mol). This reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. Glucamine (11.9 mg, 65.0 μ mol) dissolved in DMSO (0.200 mL) was added followed by N-methylmorpholine (3.34 mg, 37.5 μ mol), and the resulting mixture was stirred for 24 h. The polymer products were purified using a PD-10 (Sephadex G-25 resin) size exclusion column using water as the eluent. The water was removed by lyophilization to afford the polymers as a yellow solid.

² Strong, L.E.; Kiessling, L.L. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1999, 121, 6193-6196.

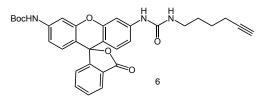


¹H NMR(500 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 8.81 (bs, 0.39), 8.20 (bs, 0.39), 7.39-7.09 (m, 5H, phenyl), 6.45-6.31 (m, 2H, olefin), 5.55-5.230 (m, 22H, alkene) 3.32 (bs), 3.21 (bs), 2.95 (bs), 2.80 (bs), 2.64 (bs), 2.06-1.85 (m), 1.24-1.08 (m) PDI 1.19; Calculated MW 3739; M_w 3890; M_n 3269.



¹H NMR(500 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ 8.81 (bs, 0.32H), 8.21 (bs, 0.31H), 7.39-7.09 (m, phenyl), 7.18 (bs, 0.30H), 6.45-6.31 (m, 2H, olefin), 5.55-5.230 (m, alkene) 3.32 (bs), 3.21 (bs), 2.95 (bs), 2.80 (bs), 2.64 (bs), 2.06-1.85 (m), 1.24-1.08 (m) PDI 1.09; Calculated MW 177089; M_w 153400; M_n 140734.

5-Hexynylurea-tBoc-rhodamine₁₁₀ (6)

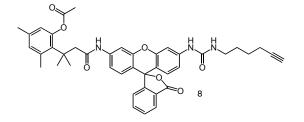


6-Heptynoic acid (47.3 mg, 0.375 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (1.0 mL) under Ar(g). The base N,N-diisopropylethylamine (87.0 μL, 0.500 mmol) was added followed by diphenylphosphoryl azide (103 mg, 0.375 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h, and the reaction mixture was then heated at reflux for 3 h. The Bocprotected rhodamine 5^3 (54.0 mg, 0.125 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (1.0 mL) and added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 24 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (0-50% v/v gradient EtOAc:hexanes) to give **6** as a pale yellow crystalline solid (37.4 mg, 54%). ¹H NMR(300 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 9.66 (s, 1H), 8.79 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, J= 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (td, J = 7.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (td, J = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, J = 8.5 Hz 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (q, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H),

³ Lavis, L.D.; Chao, T-Y.; Raines, R.T. ACS. Chem. Biol. 2006, 1, 252-260.

2.17 (td, J = 6.6, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.70-1.63 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 169.39, 155.61, 153.29, 153.21, 151.86, 151.82, 143.61, 142.56, 136.25, 130.75, 128.93, 128.82, 126.64, 125.35, 124.61, 114.99, 114.69, 112.80, 111.52, 105.71, 104.96, 85.04, 83.18, 80.31, 71.82, 39.17, 29.54, 28.69 (3C), 26.06, 18.13. HRMS (ESI): m/z 576.2111 (MNa⁺[C₃₂H₃₁N₃O₆Na] = 576.2116).

5-Hexynylurea-rhodamine₁₁₀ trimethyl lock (8)



The urea-substituted rhodamine derivative (25.0 mg, 0.055 mmol) was dissolved in a 1:1 DMF:pyridine mixture (0.50 mL) under Ar(g). A solution of N-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-N'- ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (21.1 mg, 0.110 mmol) and trimethyl lock derivative 7^4 in 1:1 DMF:pyridine (0.50 mL) was added. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the pale orange residue purified by flash chromatography (0-50% gradient EtOAc:hexanes) to afford a white crystalline solid (27.3 mg, 71%).

¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (bs,1H), 7.62 (td, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (td, J = 7.4,1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (bs, 2H), 7.05 (dd, J= 8.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H) 6.79 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (q, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.64 (ABq, J = 14.3 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.18-2.2 (m, 2H), 1.91(t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.50 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.97, 170.37, 170.34, 155.30, 153.21, 151.51, 151.44, 150.04, 141.87, 139.98, 138.88, 137.26, 135.35, 133.16, 132.95, 129.81, 128.30, 127.99, 126.17, 124.93, 124.15, 123.47, 115.34, 115.04, 113.69, 111.53, 107.71, 106.27, 84.16, 83.95, 77.22, 68.63, 50.99, 40.32, 39.51, 32.10, 29.20, 25.72, 25.57, 21.95, 20.18, 18.14 HRMS (ESI): m/z 700.3023 (MH⁺ [C₄₂H₄₁N₃O₇] = 700.3030).

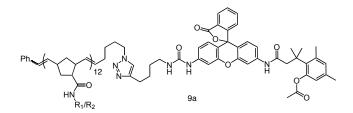
General Procedure for Cu-Catalyzed Azide-Alkyne Cycloaddition Reaction to Form Profluorophore Conjugated Polymers 9a and 9b

The DNP-substituted polymer **4a** (1.60 mg, 0.457 μ mol) and the trimethyl lock-masked profluorophore **8** (5.2 mg, 7.5 μ mol) were dissolved in a mixture of 2:1 DMSO:H₂O (50 μ l). To this was added CuSO₄•pentahydrate (11 μ g, 0.045 μ mol) and sodium ascorbate (18 μ g, 0.090 μ mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min and

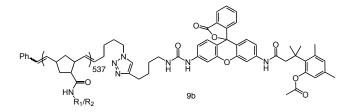
tris(benzyltriazolylmethyl)amine (24.0 µg, 0.045 µmol) was added. The solution was purged with nitrogen and stirred at ambient temperature for 24 h. Polymers were purified by a PD-10

⁴ Amsberry, K.L.; Gerstenberger, A.E.; Borchardt, R.T. Pharm. Res. 1991, 8, 455-461.

(Sephadex G-25 resin) size exclusion column using water as the eluent. Extensive dialysis (MW cutoff 1000) against deionized water was used for further purification of the 10-mer.



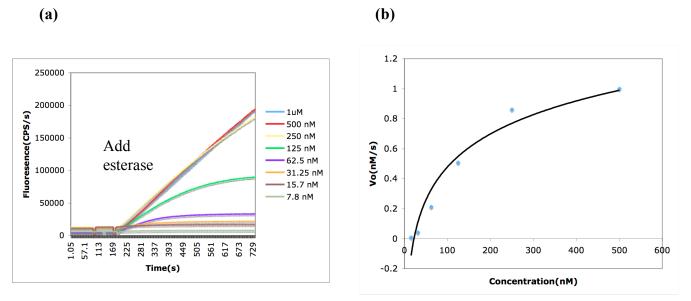
¹H NMR(500 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 8.85 (bs) 8.78 (s), 8.24 (bs), 8.00 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.70 (m), 7.59 (bs), 7.36-7.21 (m), 7.08 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (bs, 1H), 6.35 (m), 6.24 (bs), 5.32-5.16 (m, olefin), 4.78-4.70 (m), 4.45-4.16 (m), 3.56 (bs), 2.94 (bs), 2.37 (bs), 2.27 (bs), 2.16 (bs), 1.0-1.84 (m), 1.60-1.36 (m), 1.05 (bs).



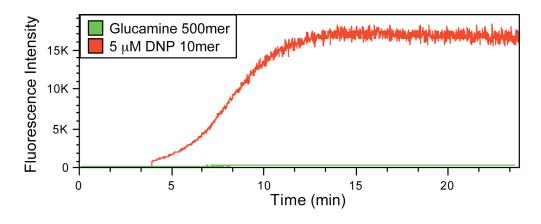
¹H NMR(500 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ 8.79 (bs, H), 8.20 (bs, H), 7.98 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, H), 7.76 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.61 (m, H), 7.57 (bs, H), 7.19 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (bs, H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.03 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (bs, H), 6.24 (bs, H), 5.28-5.15 (m, olefin), 4.78-4.70 (m, H), 4.45-4.16 (m), 3.56 (bs), 2.94 (bs), 2.37 (bs), 2.27 (bs), 2.16 (bs), 1.0-1.84 (m), 1.60-1.36 (m), 1.05 (bs).

Fluorescence Microscopy. B cells that display the DNP-specific B cell receptor (A20.2J/HL_{TNP} cells) were added to a chambered coverslip at 1×10^5 cells/well and allowed to adhere for 1 h. The cells were stained with 13 µg/mL Cy3-conjugated anti-IgM (Jackson Immunoresearch) for 30 min on ice to label the DNP-specific B cell receptor. Stained cells were washed (3x) with phosphate-buffered saline containing 1% bovine serum albumin and 1 mM CaCl₂. Samples were warmed to 37 °C using a heated stage. The buffer was removed and replaced with pre-warmed buffer containing **9a** or **9b**. The concentrations used (5 µM DNP) were based on DNP-epitopes and determined by UV absorbance. Images were collected immediately after addition of polymer and after 15 minutes. The results shown were not isolated events; images shown are representative of observations in multiple fields of view. Images were collected using an inverted Nikon Eclipse TE2000 confocal microscope with a 60x (1.4 NA) oil immersion lens. To reduce background noise, Kalman mode (n=3) was used with a scan speed of 166 lps. **A-B** zoom: 1x, **C-F** zoom: 4x. The pinhole was set to 2.6 for green and 2.5 for red resulting in a slice thickness of 1.02 µm for both fluorescent channels. Images were processed using Adobe Photoshop CS2 (brightness adjusted using autolevels, color converted to RGB, overlaid).

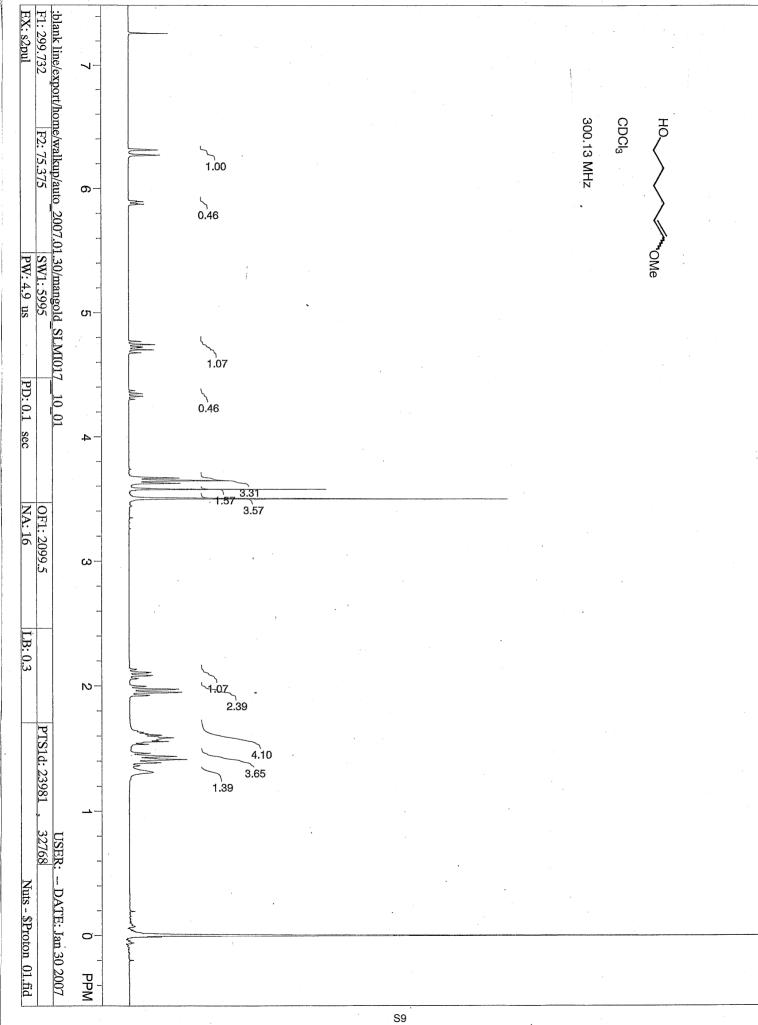
Kinetics of Fluorophore Unmasking: All kinetic evaluations were performed in phosphatebuffered saline (PBS, pH 7.3), which contained (in 1 L) KCl (0.2 g), KH₂PO₄ (0.2 g), NaCl (8.0 g), and Na₂HPO₄·7H₂O (2.16 g). Pig liver esterase (PLE; MW 163 kDa) was obtained from Sigma Chemical (St. Louis, MO; product number E2884) as a suspension in 3.2 M ammonium sulfate buffer, and was diluted to appropriate concentrations in PBS before use. Stock solutions of pro-fluorophore **9a** were prepared in DMSO and added to PBS for the kinetic experiments such that DMSO concentrations never exceeded 1% (v/v). Fluorometric measurements were made with using fluorescence grade quartz or glass cuvettes from Starna Cells (Atascadero, CA) and a QuantaMaster1 photon-counting spectrofluorometer from Photon Technology International (South Brunswick, NJ) equipped with sample stirring.



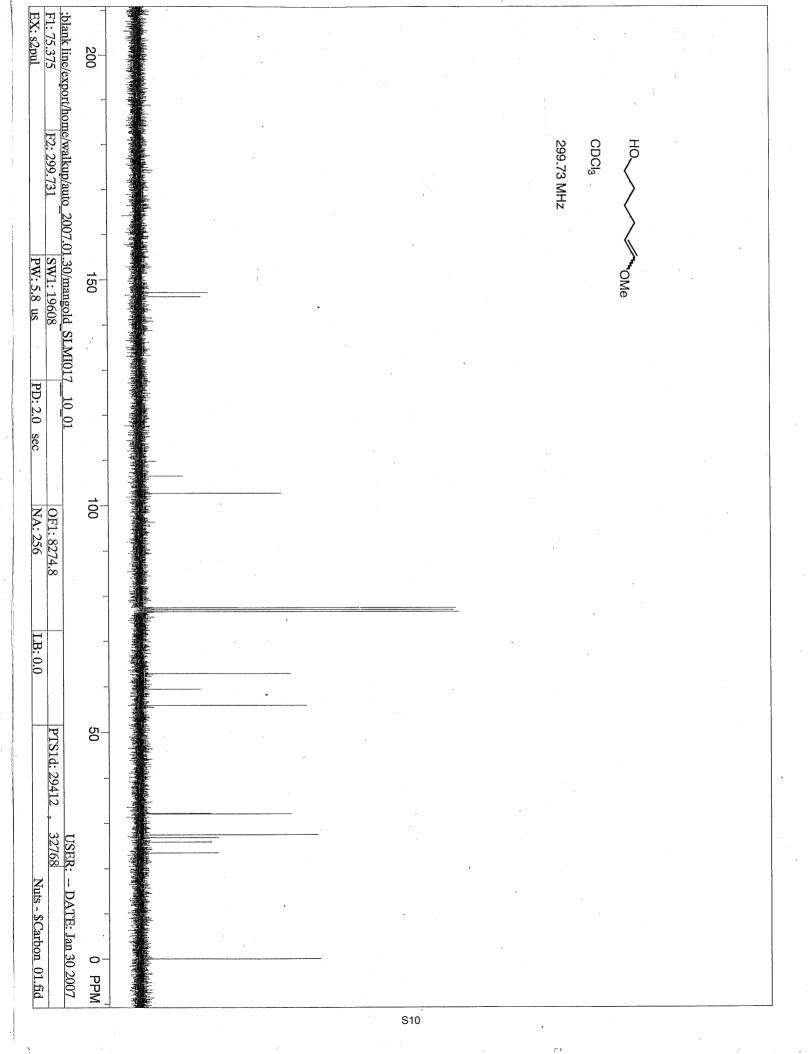
Kinetic traces (a) ($\lambda_{ex} = 496 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{em} = 520 \text{ nm}$) and Michaelis-Menten plot (b) for a serial dilution of profluorophore 9a (1.0 μ M \rightarrow 7.8 nM) with PLE (5 μ M⁻¹).

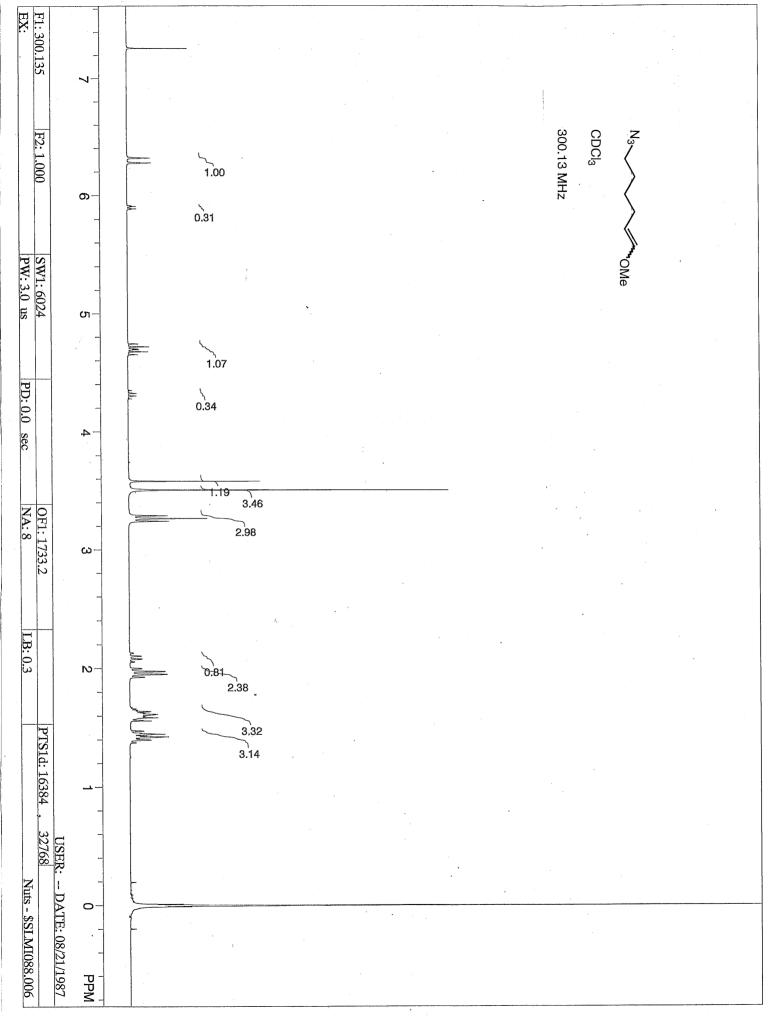


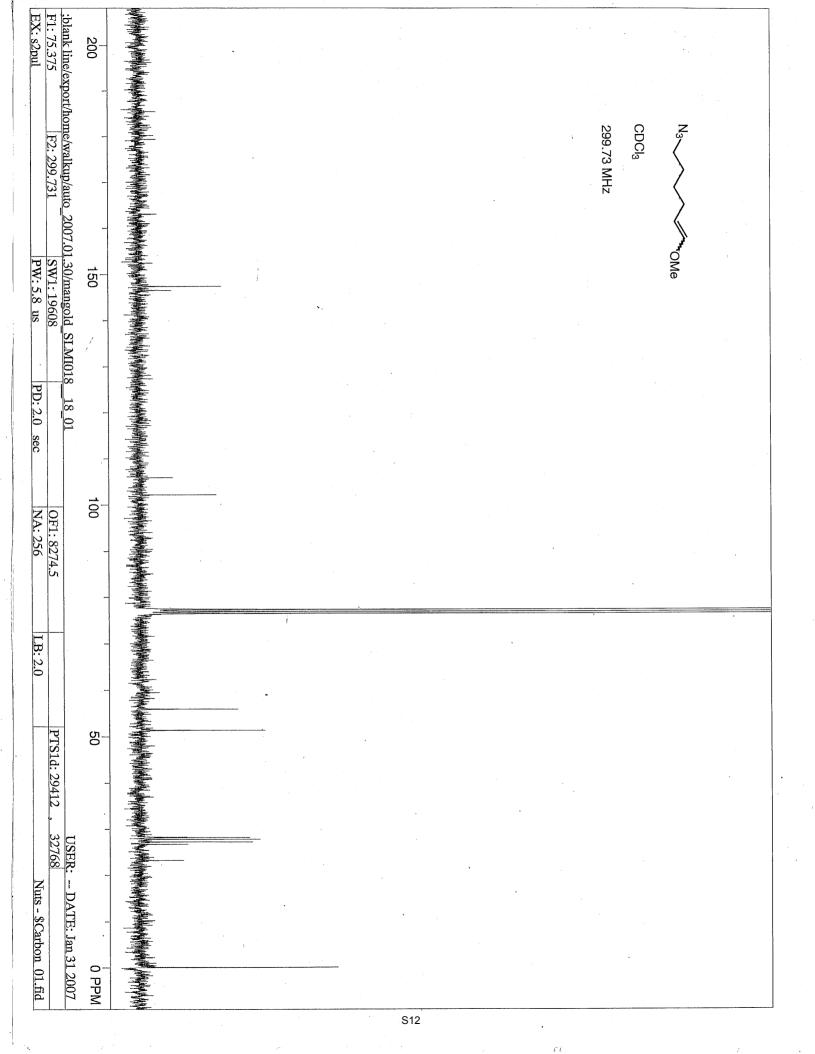
A20.2J/HLTNP cells were resuspended at $\sim 1 \times 10^6$ cells/mL in PBS with 1% BSA and 1 mM CaCl₂. Cell associated fluorescence was measured using an LSRII flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson) with FACSDiva software. After establishing a baseline for 4 min, cells were stimulated with the indicated polymer and monitored for an additional 20 min. Cells were kept at 37 °C by a recirculating water jacket. Data were analyzed using the FlowJo software package (Tree Star, Inc.).

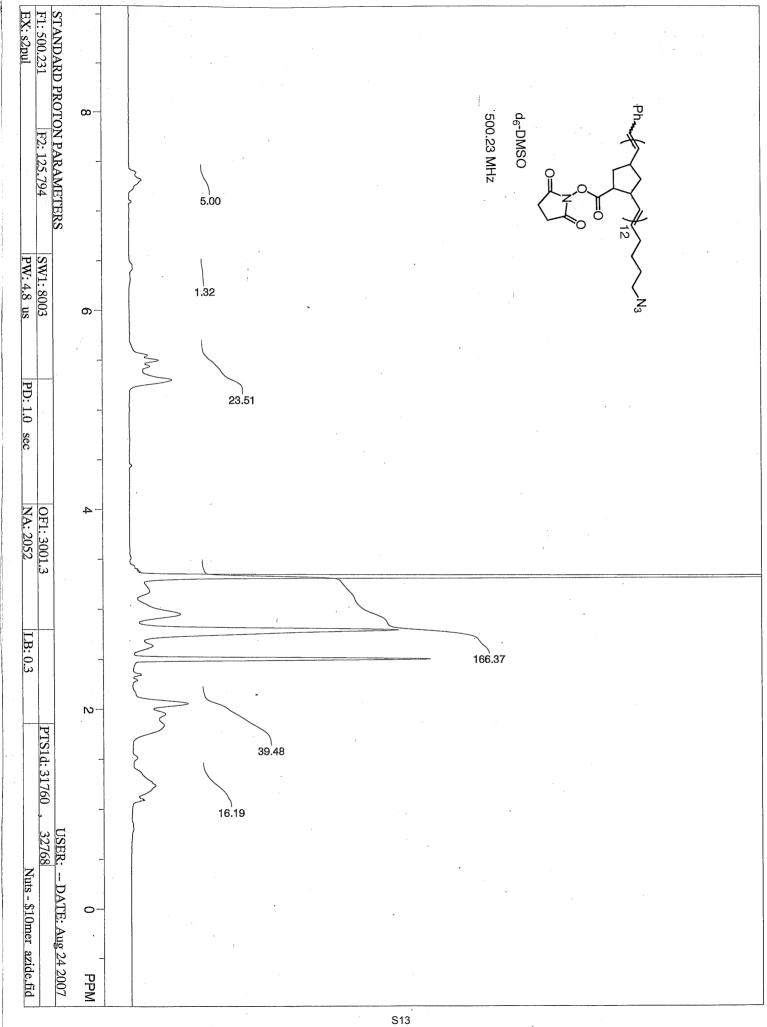


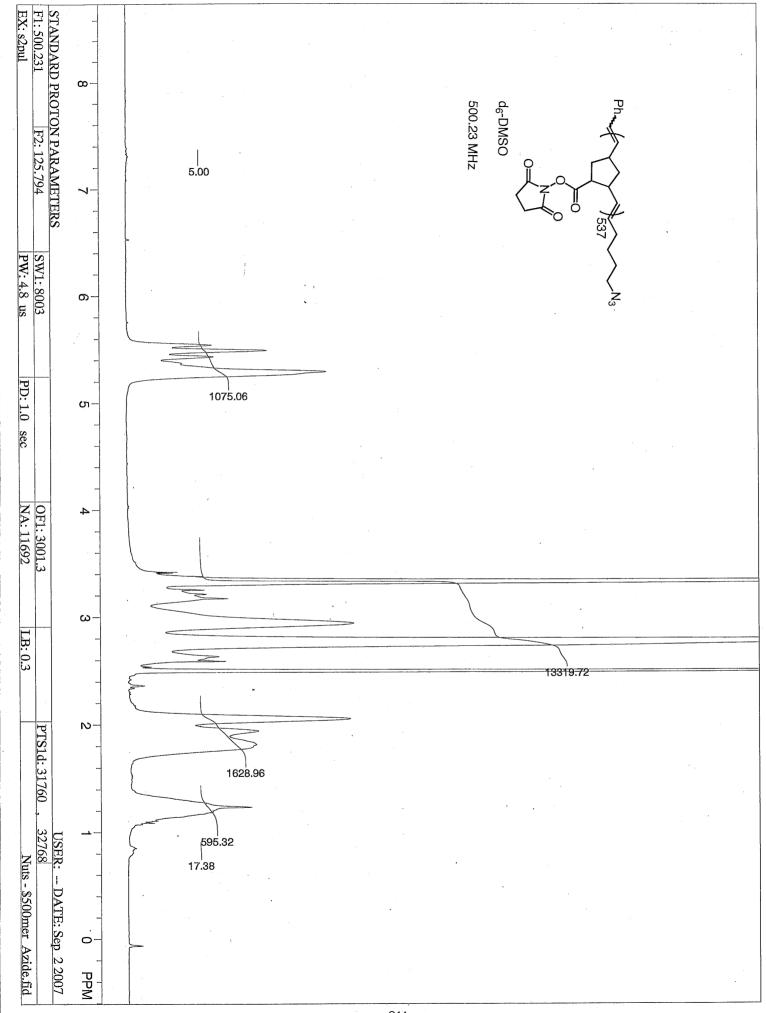
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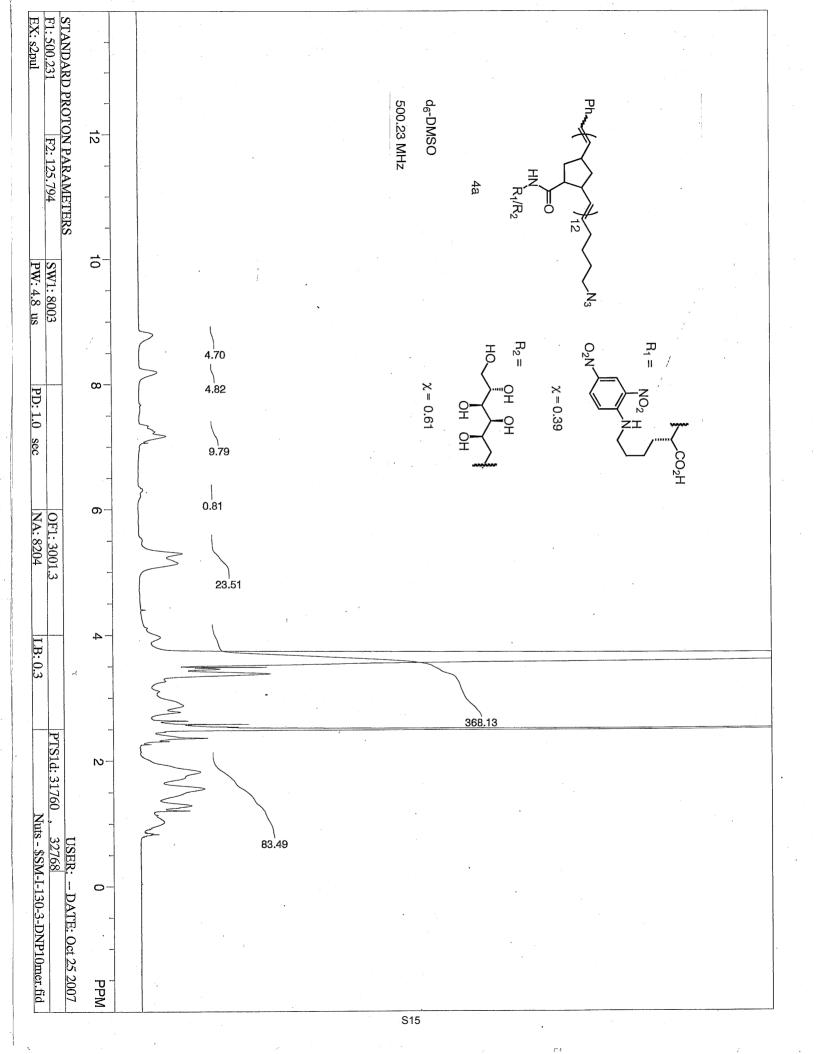


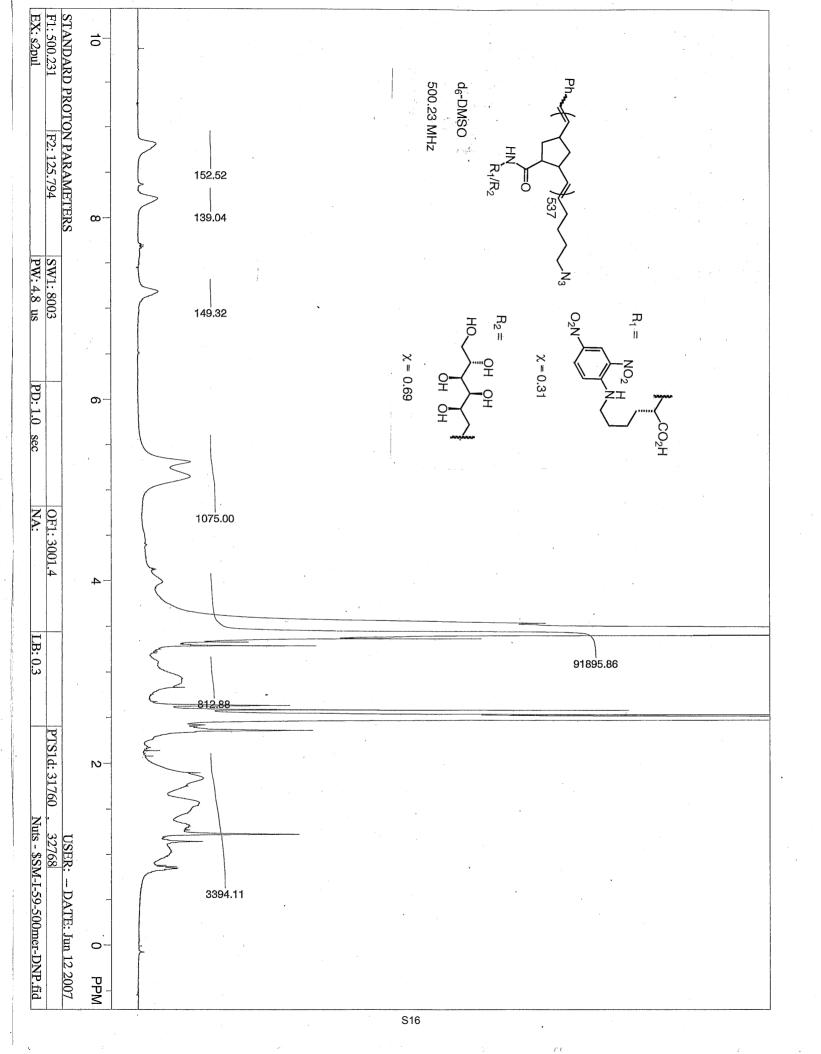


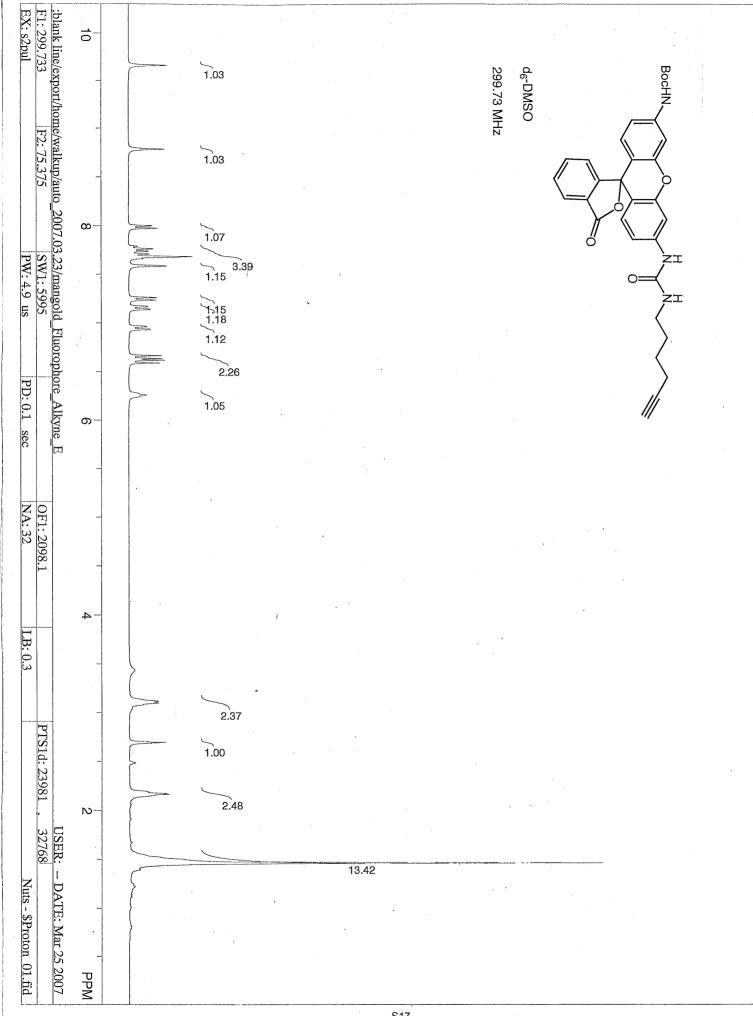




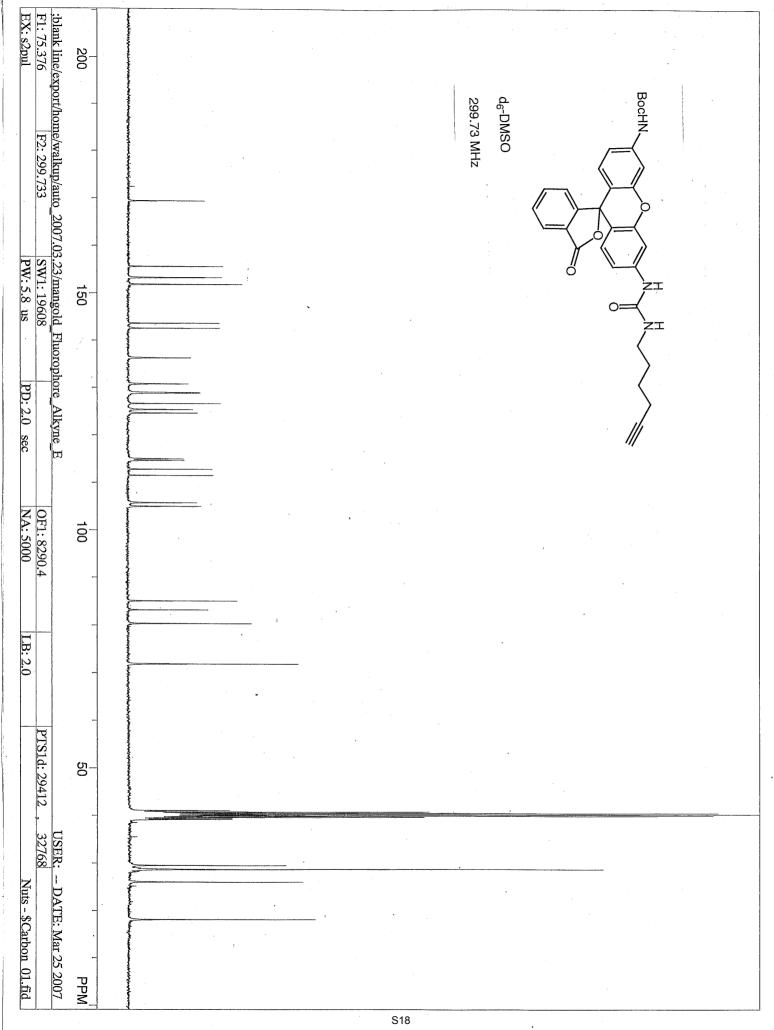


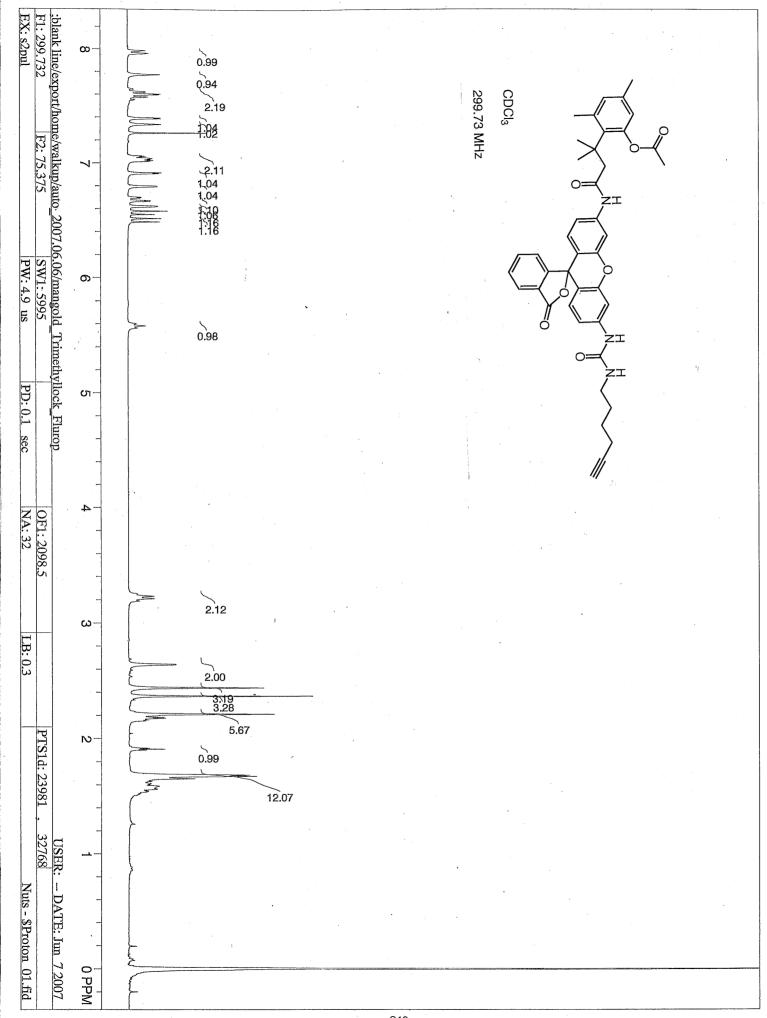


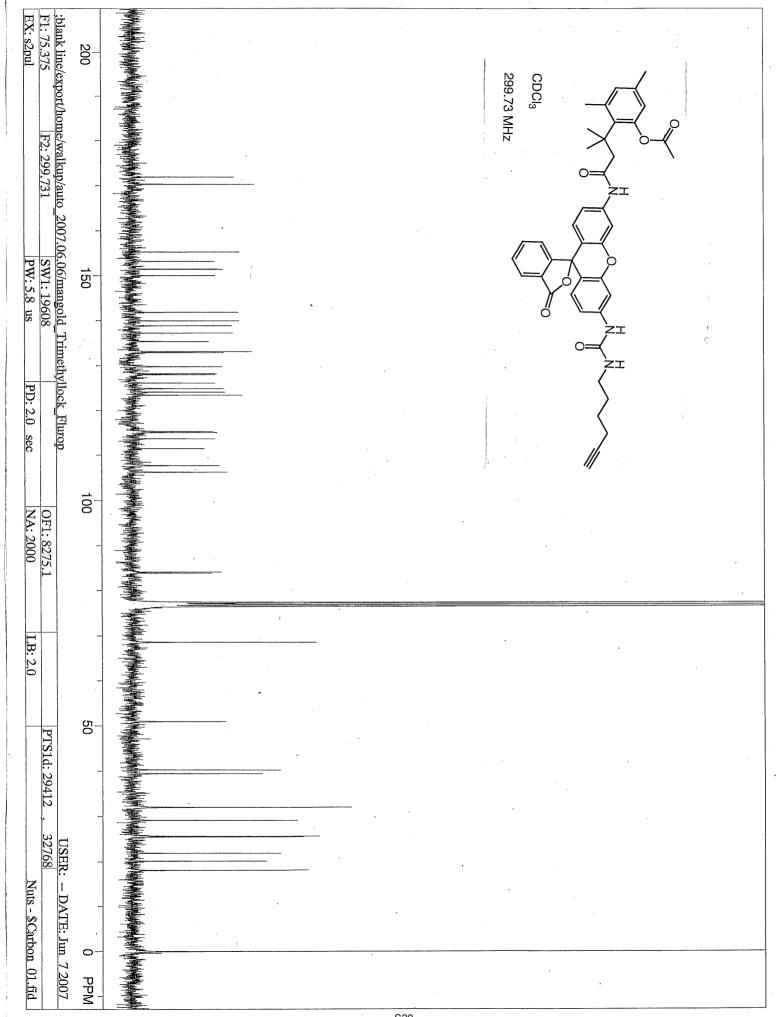


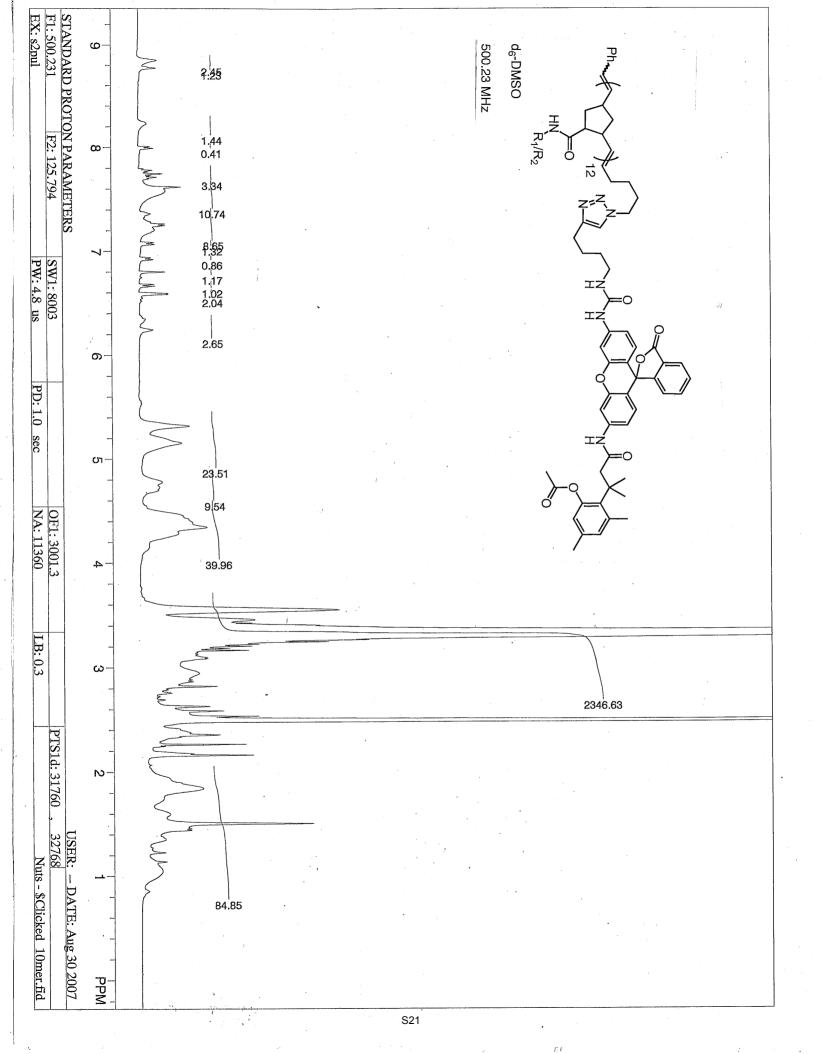


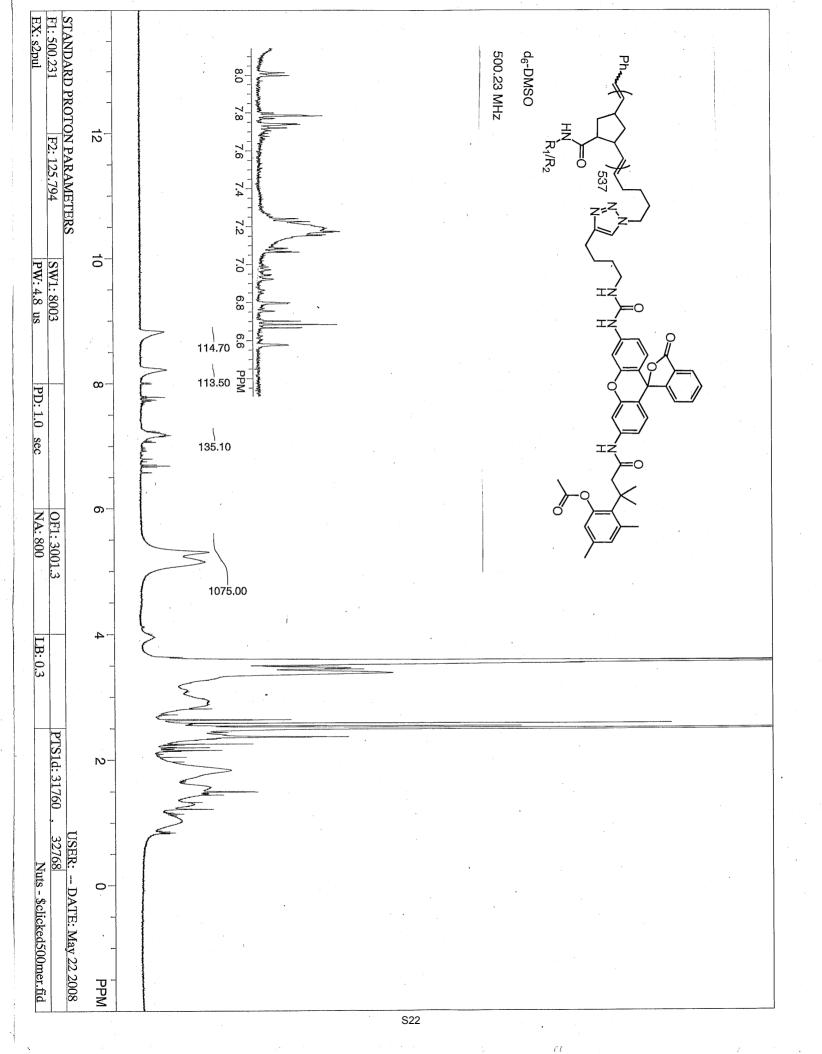
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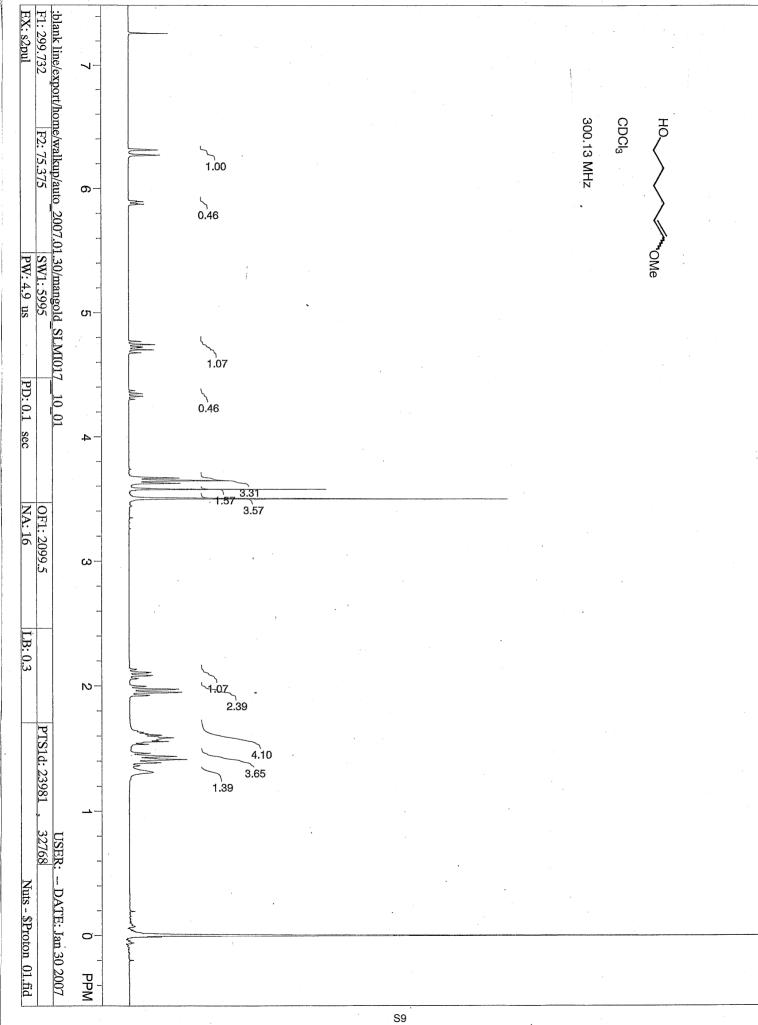




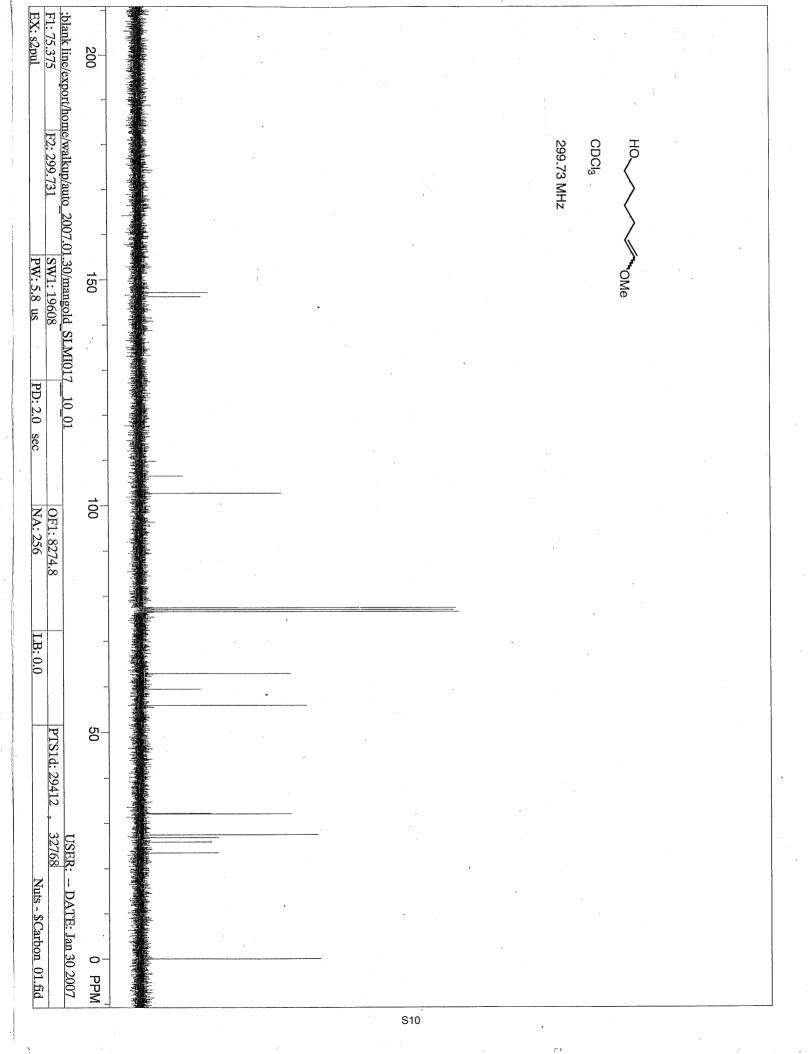


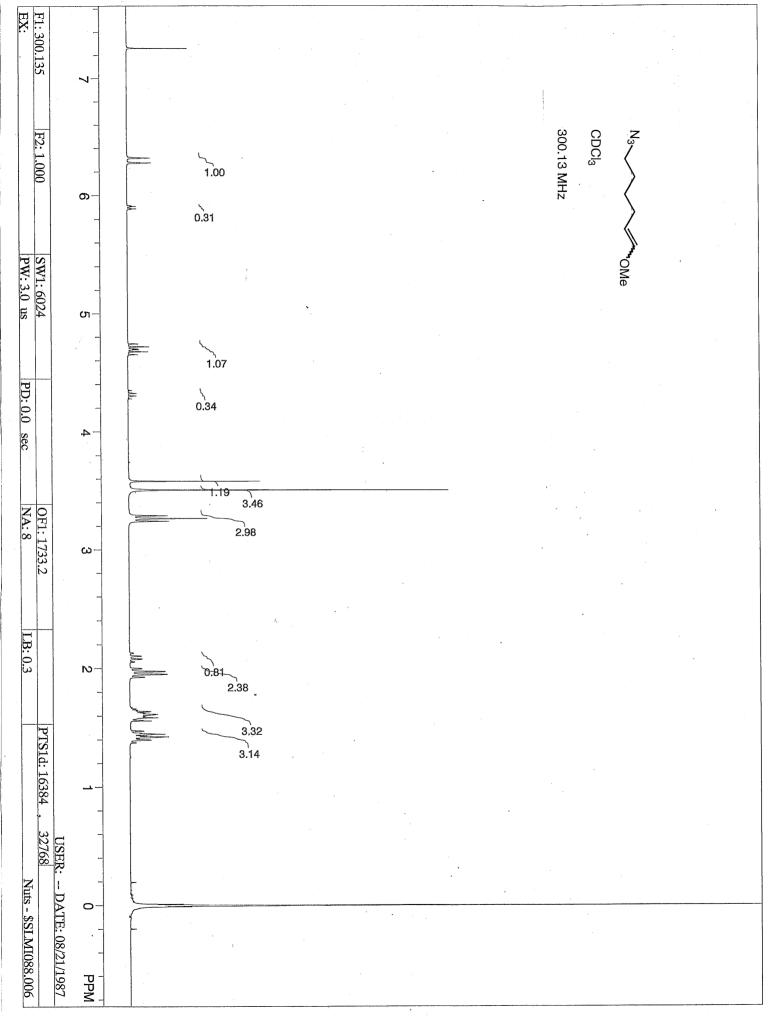


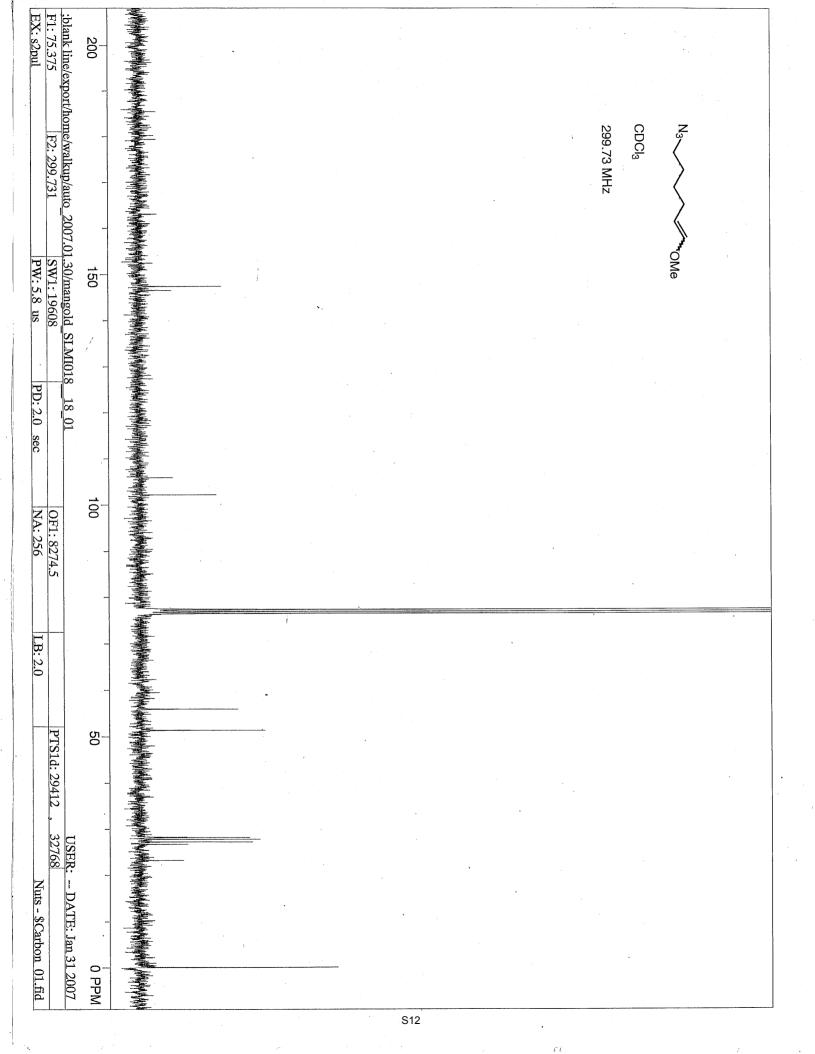


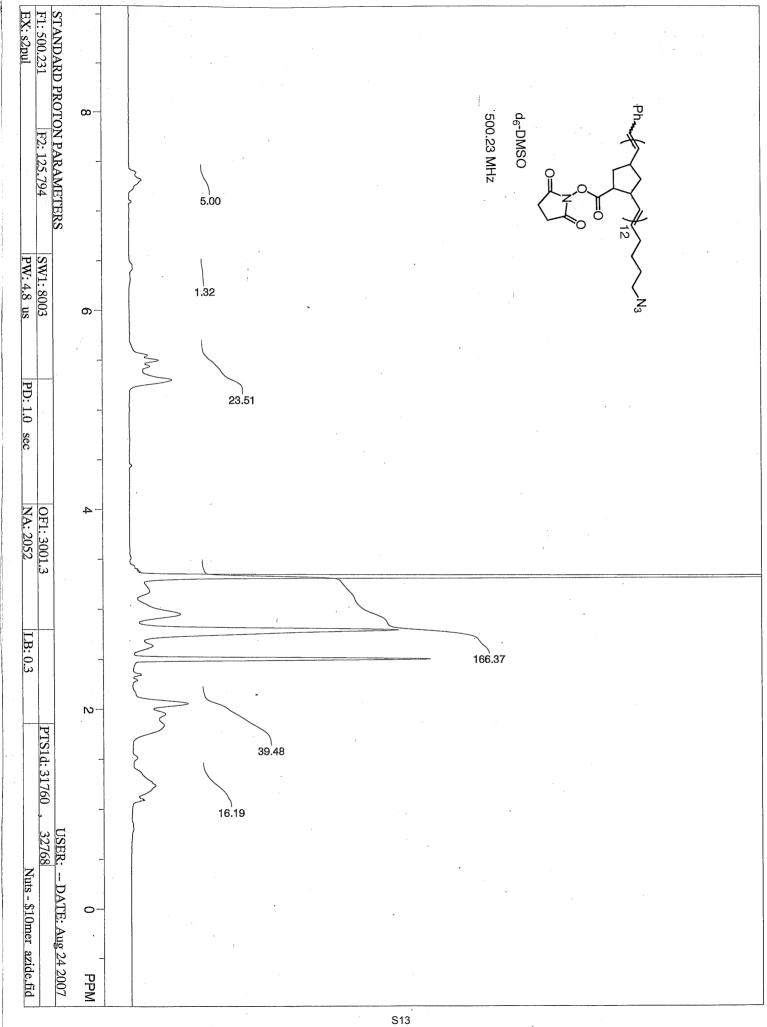


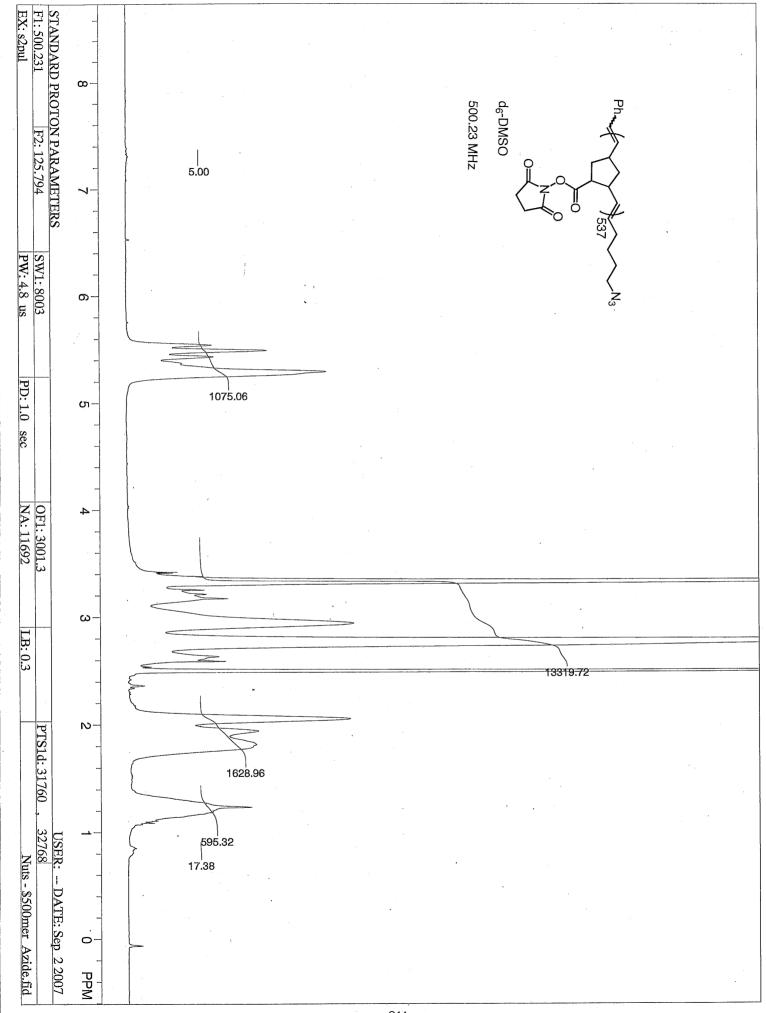
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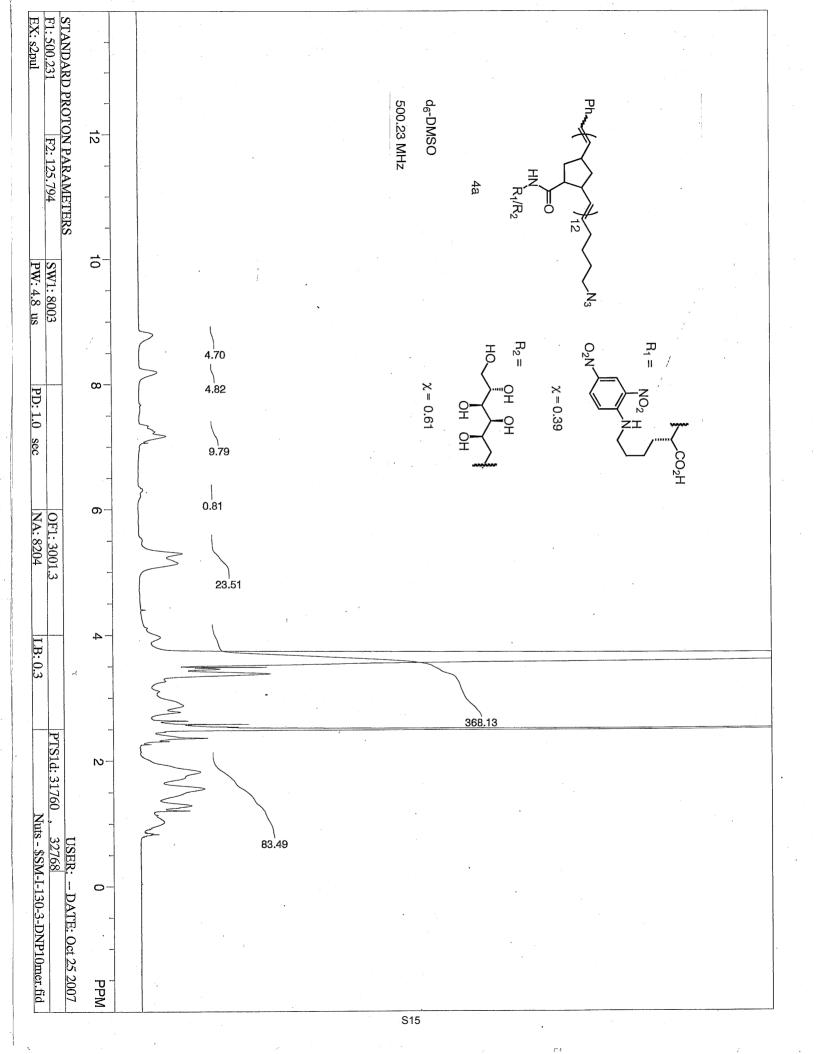


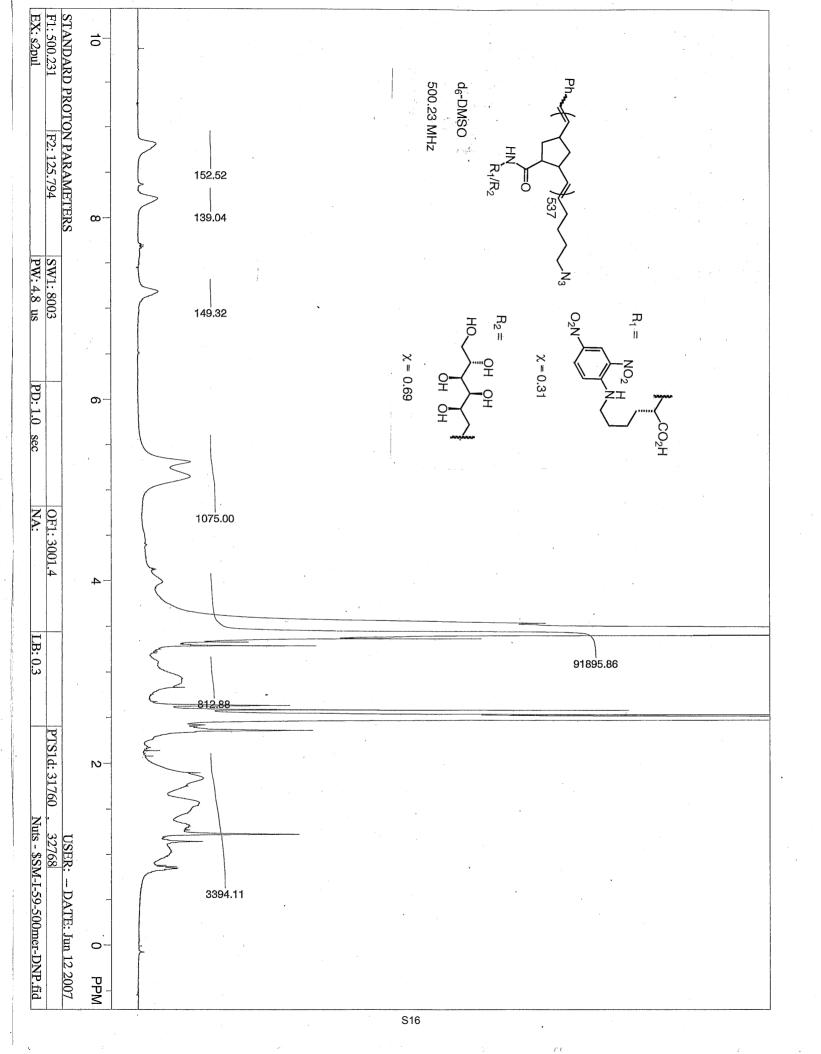


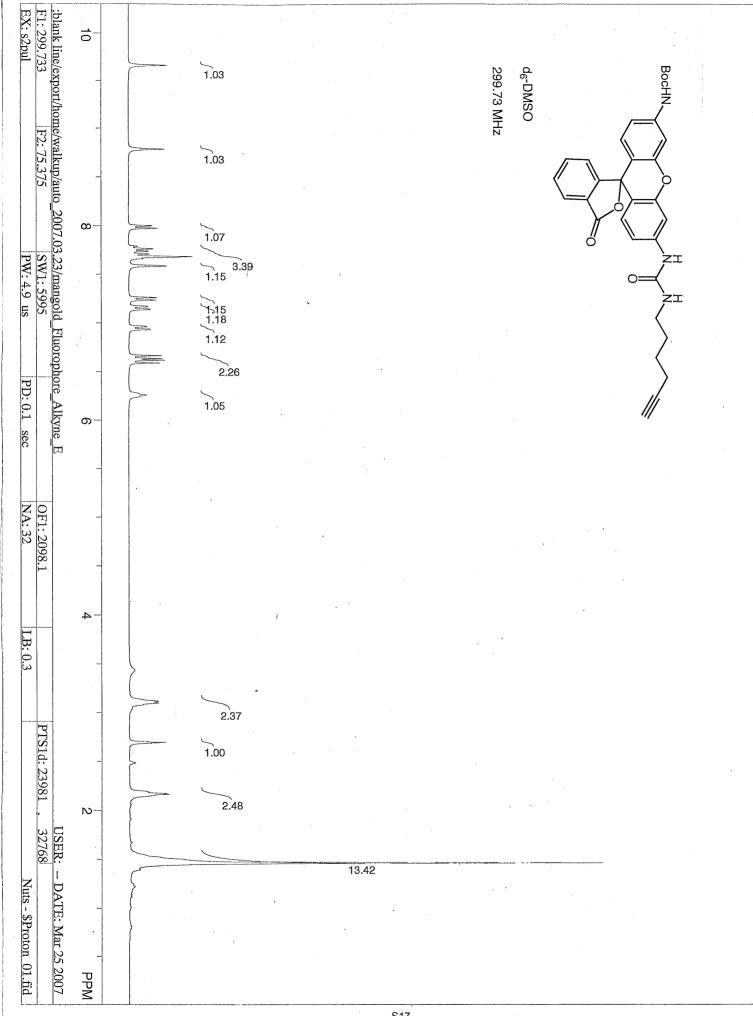












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